AGASYAN, E.O.

Pulse stretcher with logarithmic characteristics. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.6:103-105 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4010027 S/0022/63/016/006/0125/0130

AUTHORS: Agasyan, E. O.; Marikyan, G. A.

TITLE: Investigations of ionization fluctuation in proportional low pressure counters

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. fiz.-matem. nauk, v. 16, no. 6, 1963, 125-130

TOPIC TAGS: ionization fluctuation, pressure counter, mu meson, cosmic ray, Geiger counter, propane gas, proportional counter

ABSTRACT: The ionization fluctuation curve width has been studied as a function of mixture parameters in a proportional counter for high-energy μ - mesons of cosmic origin. The apparatus consists of a Geiger counter telescope, two proportional counters, and electronic instruments to measure the pulse amplitude and μ-meson trajectory through the telescope. The counter is filled with a mixture of 25% argon and 75% methane at 40 cm Hg pressure. The measured fluctuation width was found to be 48% ($\pm$ 2.5%) compared to a 31% estimate from the theory of L. Landau (On the Energy Loss of Fast Particles by Ionization. Jour. Phys. (USSR) 8, 201,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4010027

1944). Measurements were also obtained in pure propane at 1.0, 0.5, and 0.25 atm pressure with 42%, 49% and 65% fluctuation widths respectively. It is shown that the fluctuation width decreases as the gas pressure in the counter increases. Further measurements at higher pressures are deemed necessary. "The authors are thankful to V. M. Kharitonov for his interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63 DATE ACQ: 03Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

AGASYAN, E.O.; MARIKYAN, G.A.

Ionization fluctuations in low-pressure proportional counters.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16 no.6:125-130 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

AGASYAN, L.

Gas-turbine units with free-piston gas producers. Prom.Arm. 4 no.3:32-36 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki
(Gas turbines)

AGASYAN, L.A.

Internal regulation of free-piston engines. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 16 no.5:41-50 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

L 57815-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018707 UR/0275/64/017/005/0043/0050

AUTHOR: Agasyan, L. ...

TITLE: Regulation of a gas-turbine electric power plant with a free-piston ... tor

SOURCE: AN Arm SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 43-50

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control system, electric power engineering, gas turbine engine, thermoelectric generator, gasoline engine

ABSTRACT: The task of the control system is to assure stability of operation of a free-piston gas generator with ... of variation of the load of the installation. The present article proposes a simple method

L 57845-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018707

C

thus corresponds to a specific feeding of fuel to the cylinder of the gas generator. The internal control is accomplished by a pulse from a safety device and a gate valve to a pressure regulator switch which stops the

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Armyanskiy filial VNIIEM (Armenian Branch, VNIIEM)

SUBMITTED: [illegible] SUB CODE: EE, IE

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

S/075/62/017/005/004/007
I033/1233

AUTHORS: Golovina, A.P., Alimarin, I.P., Bozhevol'nov, Ye. A. and Agasyan, L.B.

TITLE: Datiscine - a new fluorimetric reagent for zirconium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.17, no. 5, 1962, 591-594

TEXT: Datiscine (3,5,7,2' - tetraoxyflavone glucoside) produces with a number of cations soluble compounds which fluoresce upon irradiation with ultraviolet rays. In the case of Zr maximal fluorescence is observed in a 6 N HCl medium at 520 mμ upon irradiation at 388 mμ. A 100 fold excess of reagent is permissible. Intensity of fluorescence reaches a constant value

Card 1/3

Datiscine - a new ....

after 15-20 min. It decreases with increase of ethanol concentration. Intensity is proportional to Zr concentration in the range of 0.005 - 3 ml. This makes datiscine a most sensitive reagent for Zr. In the 1.5 - 6 N HCl acidity range there is no interference from any amount of Mg and Zn, 100,000-fold excess of Al and 100-fold excesses of Ag, Cd, Mn(II), Cu(II), Pb, Hg(II), Be, Co(II), In, Cr(III), Fe(II), Ta(V), V(V), Ni(II), Nb(V), W(VI), Y, U(VI), Ce(III), and La. In 6 N HCl, 10-fold excesses of Fe(III), Mo(VI), Ti(VI), Sb(V), Th and Ga do not interefere. This method was used for determination of Zr in aluminum and magnesium alloys. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/3

S/075/62/017/005/004/007
I053/I233

Datiscine - a new...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno- issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (Moscow State University im M.V. Lomonosov and All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Chemical Substances) Moscow

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1961

Card 3/3

AGAS'YAN, M., inzh.-podpolkovnik.

More attention to technical motion pictures. Voen. sviaz. 16 no.5: 30 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Motion pictures in military education)

Agasyan, O. N.

USSR/Phys
Magnetostriction
Invar Nov/Dec 1947

"Temperature Dependence of the Magnetostriction of Invar Alloys,"
K. P. Belov, O. N. Agasyan, Sci Res Inst Phys, Moscow State U, 6 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XI, No 6

Invar, elinvar, kovar, and similar alloys have anomalies of their volume and elastic properties with very complex dependence upon temperature. According to present hypotheses, the nature of these anomalies is clearly connected with the ferromagnetism of these alloys, and primarily determined by character of flow of the ferromagnetostriction phenomena. This study of magnetostriction of these alloys and especially the dependence upon temperature is of interest since it makes possible determination of the nature of the anomalous properties of Invar-type alloys.

PA 57T81

AGASYAN, O.N. ENGINEER CAND TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Anomaly of the Modulus of Elasticity of Invar and Elinnvar Types of Alloy

28 October 49
Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building-"TsNIITMASK."

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

USSR/Metals - Alloys, Properties 21 Oct 51

"On the Nature of Elastic Anomalies in Alloys of Invar and Elinvar Types," K. P. Belov, O. N. Agasyan, Sci Res Inst of Phys, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 6, pp 881-883

Reviews attempts to explain elastic anomalies by mechanostriction and attributes them to same ferro-magnetic volumetric effects which cause anomalies of thermal expansion and density. Discusses temp

217T45

AGASYAN, O. N.

dependence of elasticity modulus and develops formula expressing relation between temp coeff of elasticity modulus and coeff of thermal expansion. Submitted by Acad A. F. Ioffe 17 Aug 51.

217T45

AGASYAN, O.N.

Magnetostriction and mechanostriction properties of invar and elinvar type alloys. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.162:151-161 '52. (MLRA 8:7)

(Nickel-iron alloys--Magnetic properties) (Magnetostriction)

AGASYAN, P. K.

Agasyan, P.K. "Determination of lead, barium and sulfate ions by potentiometric titration," report I, Vestnik Mosk. un-ta, 1948, No. 9, p. 75-80

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh State, No. 1, 1949

AGASYAN, P. K.

Chemistry Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

Potentiometric determination of lead and sulfate ions. II. P. K. Agasyan. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 8, No. 8, *Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No. 5, 121-4(1953); cf. *ibid.* No. 5, *Ser.* No. 3, 65(1953).--A rapid and fairly accurate detn. of SO_4^{2-} in a wide range of concn. was developed. It is based on potentiometric titration with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ of the sulfate soln. to which is added a known amt. of standard $Pb(NO_3)_2$ soln. The ferrocyanide titration thus titrates the excess Pb ions present and the difference between the amt. of Pb added and that found by this titration gives the measure of Pb bound as $PbSO_4$. Addn. of EtOH to the soln. gives better results by lessening the soly. of $PbSO_4$. The removal of the ppt. before titration does not affect the results but leads to a larger potential break at the end point. Acidic solns. usually give relatively poorer results than neutral ones, with errors of 0.0-0.7%. Aq. solns. give satisfactory results only when the excess of Pb is small. The presence of KNO_3, $NaNO_3$, or AcONa causes somewhat high results (0.2-0.5%). G. M. Kosolapoff

AGASYAN, P.K.

Potentiometric determination of lead and sulfate ions. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.5:65-68 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Potentiometer) (Lead) (Sulfates)

✓Coulometric titration. [illegible] Zavodskaya Lab. 22, No. 1, [illegible] — Review with extensive bibliography. G. M. Kosolapoff

AGASYAN, P.K., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

"Mercury and amalgams in electrochemical methods of analysis" by M.T. Kozlovskii. Reviewed by P.K. Agasian. Zav. lab. 23 no.3:381-382 '57.
(Electrochemical analysis) (Mercury) (Amalgams)
(Kozlovskii, M.T.)

AUTHOR: Agasyan, P. K. SOV/156-58-2-26/48

TITLE: Determination of Small Quantities of Indium in the Presence of Zinc (Opredeleniye malykh kolichestv indiya v prisutstvii tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 308-313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most effective methods of determining indium are the spectral-, polarographic- and photometrical ones. Usually, indium is determined by weighing as In_2O_3, In_2S_3, hydroxiquinolate, orthophosphate, diethyl-dithiocarbamate by means of electrolysis and the like (Refs 1-9). Further methods (Refs 6, 10-20) of titration are mentioned. The author investigated the possibility of a micro-potentiometric determination of small quantities by means of ferrocyanogen by way of compensation as referred to in the title. A modified combined micro-electrode developed by Frid (Ref 21) and the micro-buret developed by Shilov were used for this purpose. Figure 1 shows that the duration of the occurrence of an equilibrium potential increases during the titration according to the decreasing indium concentration in the solution

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Determination of Small Quantities of Indium in the Presence of Zinc

After a 3 minutes agitation the potential practically attains its constant value. It results from table 1 that the deposit takes place at a ratio of $In^{3+} : [Fe(CN)_6]^{4-} = 5 : 4$; its composition corresponds to formula $KIn_5[Fe(CN)_6]_4$ (in accordance with Refs 10, 12). The titration of different micro quantities of In^{3+} also confirms the obtained formula. The author draws the following conclusions from the results obtained: 1) The optimum conditions of micro-potentiometric titration of indium by potassium-ferrocyanogen are the following: Room-temperature, either a 0,05 - 0,3 M, or a 2 to 4 acetic medium. 2) The composition of indium-ferrocyanogen corresponds to formula $KIn_5[Fe(Cn)_6]_4$ in the case of titration with potassium-ferrocyanogen and to $In_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ in the case of titration with sodium-ferrocyanogen. The minimum concentration of indium in the solution in which the titration proceeds satisfactorily, amounts to $\sim$0.0005 mol/l. 4) The molar solubility of indium- and potassium-ferrocyanogen - radiometrically determined - amounts to approximately $2,0.10^{-6}$. Thus indium and zinc cannot be titrated

Determination of Small Quantities of Indium in the Presence of Zinc

separately. 5) In the presence of 200-fold and larger quantities of zinc first of all it must be separated as hydroxide or by means of an ammonia excess. 6) Smaller quantities of indium ($>6.10^{-6}$ M) can be photometrically recorded after its extraction by chloroform-hydroxyquinoline solution at pH 3,5 also in the presence of 25 000-fold zinc-quantities. There are 4 figures, 5 tables, and 24 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Analytical Chemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1957

Агасян П.К.

32-2-36/60

AUTHORS: Lomakina, L. N. , Agasyan, P. K.

TITLE: A Combination Electrode for Potentiometrical Micro-Titration (Kombinirovannyy elektrod dlya potentsiometricheskogo mikro-titrovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 219 - 220 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The combination microelectrode according to B. I. Frid (reference 1) was improved by some modifications, e.g. an interposed layer of filter paper or a shift of the polished section is proposed for the purpose of preventing an etching of the polished section by crystal formation, (KCl or K_2SO_4). The interspace is in this case filled up by agar-agar and a solution of KCl. By immersing the lower part of the electrode into the electrolyte an extended storage is secured. These modifications proved to be necessary in the case of titrating small amounts according to different potentiometric methods. There are 1 figure, and 1 reference, which is Slavic.

Card 1/2

32-2-36/60

A Combination Electrode for Potentiometrical Micro-Titration

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrodes-Design 2. Titration-Equipment

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Lomakina, L.N., Tarasevich, N.I., Agasyan, P.K. 32-3-6/52

TITLE: The Micropotentiometric Determination of Silver by Means of Triazoles (Mikropotentsiometricheskoye opredeleniye serebra s pomoshch'yu triazolov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 270-273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes a method applying benzotriazole and bromobenzotriazole for the determination of microquantities of silver; the second-named reagent was found to be the better. For potentiometric titration a microelectrode recommended by Frid (Reference 3) in a slightly modified form was used. It was found that the potential jumps in the neutral medium are greater than in the acid medium, and that better titration results are obtained with nitric acid than with sulphuric- or acetic acid. By means of bromobenzotriazole it is possible to determine quantities of 0,01 mg/ml silver. The presence of copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, thallium and zinc does not disturb the determination in the medium of nitric acid, or in the presence of trilon B, whereas iodide-, cyanice-, and thiosulfate ions exercise a distrubing effect. In weakly ammoniacal solutions silver can be determined also in the presence of chlorine ions. There are several tables showing results obtained by investigation and some titration curves. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

Card 1/2

The Micropotentiometric Determination of Silver by Means of Triazoles 32-3-6/52

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Silver-Micropotentiometric determination 2. Benzotriazole-Applications 3. Bromobenzotriazole-Applications

Card 1/2

AGASYAN, P.K.

Potentiometric method for the determination of zinc and cadmium when both are present. Zav. lab. 24 no.5:532-534 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Potentiometer) (Zinc—Analysis)
(Cadmium—Analysis)

ALEKSEYEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich [deceased]; AGASYAN, P.K., red.; ZASUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Qualitative analysis] Kachestvennyi analiz. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 594 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Chemistry, Analytical--Qualitative)

AGASYAN, P.K.

Simple circuit of a device for coulometric titration and the determination of zinc by means of generated potassium ferricyanide. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. no. 6:156-163 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Titration) (Zinc--Analysis)

LYALIKOV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; AGASYAN, P.K., retsenzent; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Physicochemical methods of analysis] Fiziko-khimicheskie metody analiza. Izd.3. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 438 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Chemistry, Analytical)

KHAKIMOVA, V.K.; AGASYAN, P.K.

Electrometric methods for determining tellurium (IV). Uzb. khim. zhur. no.6:21-27 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
(Tellurium---Analysis)

KHAKIMOVA, V.K.; AGASYAN, P.K.

Use of electrolytically generated chlorine for the coulometric determination of ferrous oxide. Zav.lab. 27 no.3:263-266 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Iron oxide) (Chlorine)

DRAGUSHIN, Ion [Drăgușin, I.] (Polyeshti, Rumyniya); AGASYAN, P.K. [translator]

New complexometric method for the determination of sulfates in the presence of calcium and magnesium. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 4:404-406 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Sulfates) (Calcium) (Magnesium)

DRAGUSHIN, Ion [Draglsin, I.]; AGASYAN, P.K. [translator]

Rapid complexometric determination of barium sulfate in barites.
Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:611-612 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chemical Combine Borzesti, Rumania.
(Barium sulfate) (Barite) (Complexons)

LUR'YE, Yuliy Yul'yevich; AGASYAN, P.K., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn. red.

[Manual on analytical chemistry] Spravochnik po analiticheskoi khimii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Chemistry, Analytical--Laboratory manuals)

AGASYAN, P.K.; KHAKIMOVA, V.K.

Use of certain amino acids as addends for Co (II) in its potentiometric titration by ferricyanide. Zav.lab. 28 no.10: 1184-1188 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Amino acids) (Cobalt--Analysis) (Potentiometric analysis)

AGASYAN, P.K.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.

Theoretical principles and interrelationship of the electrometric methods of chemical analysis (survey). Zav.lab. 29 no.7:773-781 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electrochemical analysis)

AGASYAN, P.K., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk

Coulometric analysis. Zhur.VKHO 9 no. 2:167-177 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

AGASYAN, P.K.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.; DEMINA, L.A.

Selection of an electrometric method of determining uranium by titration with vanadate and complexon. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1434-1438 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

LEVINA, R.Ya.; GEMBITSKIY, P.A.; GUSEVA, L.P.; AGASYAN, P.K.

Cyclopropanes and cyclobutanes. Part 36: Evaluation of the reactivity of aryl cyclopropanes with the aid of Gammett equations. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:146-151 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

AGASYAN, P.K.; NIKOLAYEVA. Ye.R.; RYSKULBEKOVA, R.M.

Potentiometric titration of titanium (IV) with a solution of vanadium (II) sulfate. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.10:1219-1222 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.

STENINA, N.I.; AGASYAN, P.K.

Coulometric titration of iridium (IV) with electrogenerated iron (II) ferrocyanide. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.3:351-354 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

LUR'YE, Yuliy Yul'yevich; AGASYAN, P.K., red.; ODERBERG, L.N., red.

[Handbook of analytical chemistry] Spravochnik po analiticheskoi khimii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 389 p. (MIRA 18:8)

AGASYAN, P.K.; KRYLOV, Yu.A.; [illegible], A.I.

"Potentiometry" by J. Heyrovsky, J. Forejt. Reviewed by P.K. Agasian, IU.A. Krylov, A.I. Ivaev. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.6: 762 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

MASALOVICH, V.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.N.; AGASYAN, P.K.

Determination of phosphite in alkali metal hypophosphites.
Zav. lab. 31 no. 12:1431-1434 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

AGASYAN, V.

Our achievements in the effort for communist labor. Den. i krad. 21 no.8:45-46 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya gosudarstvennykh trudovykh sberegatel'nykh kass i gosudarstvennogo kredita Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Savings banks) (Socialist competition)

GROSUL, Ya.S., red.; ABLOV, A.V., red.; GRINBERG, I.P., red.; AGAS'YEVA, N.A., red.; FAYERSHTEYN, M.G., red.; KASHUTKIN, A., red.

[From the history of science and technology; materials] Iz istorii nauki i tekhniki; materialy. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 187 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Konferentsiya istorikov yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki Moldavii. 1st, Kishinev, 1962. 2. Prezident AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Grosul). 3. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Agas'yeva).

AGAS'YEVA, V. G.

"The polarographin behavior of metal ions in wateracetic acid and water-formic acid media." Min Higher Education USSR. Kishinev State U. Kishinev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' , No. 16, 1956

AUTHORS: Migal', P. K., Agas'yeva, V. G. SOV/79-29-1-2/74

TITLE: The Polarographic Behavior of Metal Ions in the System Formic Acid - Water (Polyarograficheskoye povedeniye ionov metallov v sisteme murav'inaya kislota-voda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polarographic investigations in mixed solvents are of great theoretical interest as far as the various physico-chemical transformations exert an influence upon the electric reduction process of ions in the media to be investigated. The application of binary fluid systems as solvents in the polarographic reduction of metal ions is expected to furnish valuable investigation material for the determination of the physico-chemical nature of the medium under investigation, especially in the case a chemical reaction is assumed to take place between the components of the system. In this connection the influence of the composition of the solvent upon the characteristic polarographic features (especially the diffusion current) of the simple metal ions was investigated in order to use the data obtained for the determination of the characteristics of the composition diagrams. A. A. Glagoleva had

Card 1/3

already investigated viscosity, electric conductivity, surface tension, density and fusibility of the binary system HCOOH - H_2O (Refs 1-5). The analysis of the isothermal lines of the system permitted to determine the presence and the composition of two hydrates, i.e. HCOOH . H_2O and HCOOH . $2H_2O$

Already A. M. Zan'ko and F. A. Manusova (Ref 8) and other chemists (Refs 9-11) showed that the nature of the solvent exerts an important influence upon the polarographic diffusion current. The authors investigated the polarographic characteristic features of the ions Cd^{++}, Zn^{++}, Pb^{++} in the system HCOOH-H_2O. The six diagrams show the dependence of the diffusion current on the concentration of the metal ions. The following diagrams were obtained: the constant of the diffusion current in its dependence on the composition of the solvent. It was shown that the variation of this constant depends upon the composition of the solvent and that it is accompanied by two maxima in the concentration range corresponding to the above-mentioned hydrates. This agrees with the curves of viscosity, electric conductivity and other

The Polarographic Behavior of Metal Ions in the System Formic Acid - Water SOV/79-29-1-2/74

properties determined in the system HCOOH-H_2O. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University)

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Migal', P. K., Agas'yeva, V. G. SOV/79-29-1-3/74

TITLE: The Polarographic Behavior of Metal Ions in the System Acetic Acid - Water (Polyarograficheskoye povedeniye ionov metallov v sisteme uksusnaya kislota-voda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 8-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper (Ref 1) the behavior of the ions Cd^{++}, Zn^{++}, Pb^{++} in the system formic acid - water was investigated. The present paper deals with the influence of the composition of the aqueous acetic solvent upon the polarographic diffusion current of simple metal ions. The physico-chemical properties of the binary system CH_3COOH-H_2O were investigated by A. A. Glagoleva, i.e. viscosity, conductivity, density, surface tension of this system. In this connection it was found that this system has an irrational character as far as on the isothermal lines of all investigated physico-chemical properties within a certain range of acid concentration the maxima and minima which point out to the formation of the hydrate complexes $CH_3COOH.H_2O$ and $CH_3COOH.2H_2O$ were determined.

Card 1/2

The Polarographic Behavior of Metal Ions in the System Acetic Acid - Water

SOV/79-29-1-3/74

The polarographic characteristics of the ions Cd^{++}, Zn^{++}, Ni^{++} were investigated in the system CH_3COOH-H_2O. Diagrams were plotted concerning the relation between diffusion current and composition of the solvent. It was shown that the variation of the constant of diffusion current is accompanied by clear curvatures in a section of the acid concentration corresponding to the formation of the hydrate complexes. This variation depends upon the composition of the solvent. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University)

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1957

Card 2/2

[illegible], E.

Visibility of railroad signals, p. 8. ([illegible], Vol. 3, no. 2, Apr. 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1 Jan. 1955, Uncl.

AGATHONOVIC, D.

"Office for Projects in the Framework of the Yugoslav Railroads", [illegible], (ZELEZNICE, Vol. 10, No. 11, November 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

AGATITSKAYA, A.K., inzh.

Technological propaganda at the Ural Heavy Machinery Factory. Opyt rab. po tekhn. inform. i prop. no.4:29-30 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii na "Uralmashzavode".

AGATONOVIC, Evgenije, inz.

Clearness as an element of safe track crossing. Zeleznice Jug 19 no. 2:54-58 F '63.

CA

Crystallographic study of tourmalines. T. N. Agalonova (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 65, 207–9(1949); cf. *C.A.* 42, 68c.—The tourmaline crystals of the Ilorshchevochno Mts. (200 samples were exaind.) are striking in their unusual variability of color, which may be uniform in the crystal, or highly variable in the same individual. Rose, pink, red, green, brown, and black hues are abundant. The cyrstallographic description, combined with the pyroelectric examn. of the analogous and antilogous poles, shows no direct relation between staining and crystallographic orientation. They all are typical pegmatite Na-Li tourmalines. W. Eitel

AGATONOVA, V.V.

Late results of surgical treatment of postoperative hernias. Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no. 2:22-24 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov) Stalinabadskogo medinstituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino i gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No. 1 (glav. vrach Kh.V.Vakhidov).
(HERNIA)

AGATONOVIC, Borivoje, inz.

Telephone. Zeleznice Jug 17 no.9/10:55-58 '61.

(Yugoslavia--Railroads) (Telephone)

AGATONOVIC, E

AGATONOVIC, E. Unnecessary mediator. p. 286

Vol. 10, No. 8, Aug. 1954
ZELEZNICE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), Vol, 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955

AGATONOVIC, E.

AGATONOVIC, E. Problems of skilled machinery and electrotechnical cadres in railroads. p. 284.

Vol. 11, No. 8, Aug. 1955.
ZELEZNICE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd, Yugoslavia

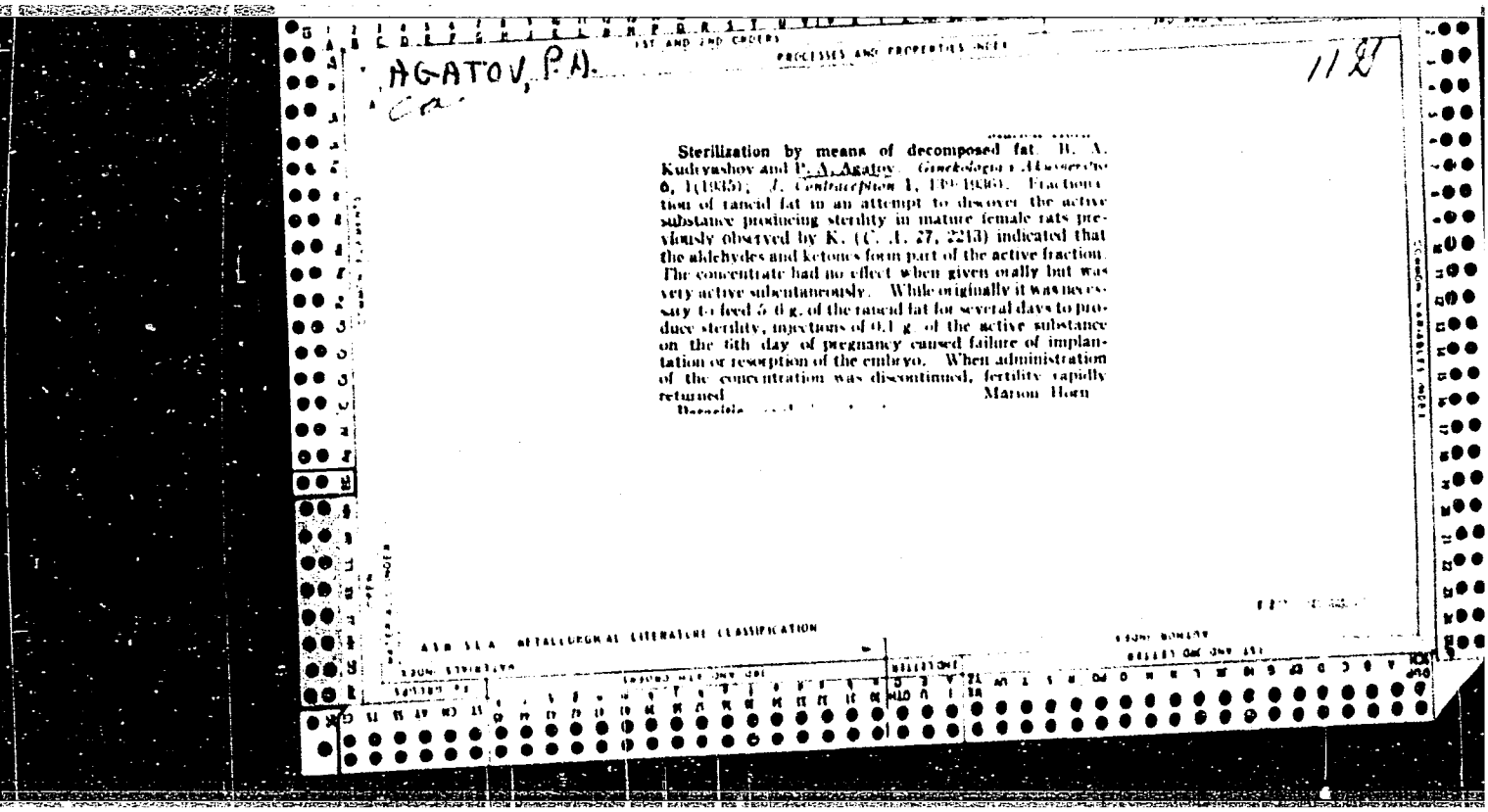
So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, May 1956

AGATOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich; IGOSHIN, M.G., red.; GOLDOVSKIY, S.Ye., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Outboard motors] Podvesnye motory. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 190 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Outboard motors)

AGATOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich; KONYUSHENKO, I.A., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Light fuels and their mixtures for sports motor vehicles]Legkie topliva i ikh smesi dlia sportivnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, DOSAAF, 1962. 67 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Motor fuels--Antiknock and antiknock mixtures)



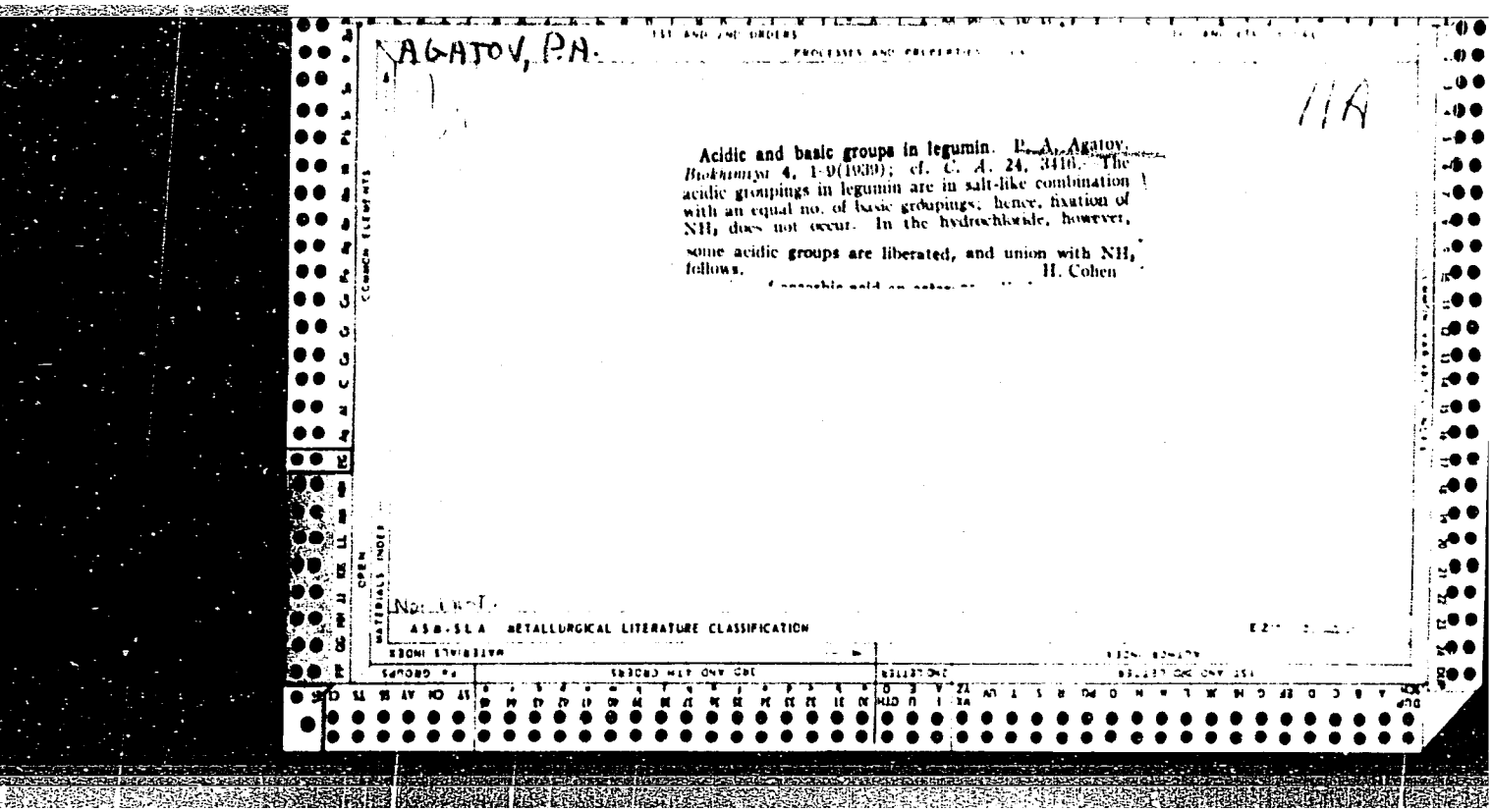
AGATOV, P.A.

1127

Sterilization by means of decomposed fat. B. A. Kudryashov and P. A. Agatov. *Ginekologiya i Akusherstvo* 6, 1(1935); *J. Contraception* 1, 130-1(1936). Fractionation of rancid fat in an attempt to discover the active substance producing sterility in mature female rats previously observed by K. (*C. A.* 27, 2213) indicated that the aldehydes and ketones form part of the active fraction. The concentrate had no effect when given orally but was very active subcutaneously. While originally it was necessary to feed 5-6 g. of the rancid fat for several days to produce sterility, injections of 0.1 g. of the active substance on the 6th day of pregnancy caused failure of implantation or resorption of the embryo. When administration of the concentration was discontinued, fertility rapidly returned. Marion Horn

AGATOV, P.A.

Structural chemistry of proteins. II. A. Kizel, M. P. Anamenskaya and P. A. Agatov. Trudy Lab. Isucheniyu Belka i Belkogo Obmena Organisme 9, 93-122(1936); Chem. Zenir. 1939, I, 141; cf. C. A. 27, 516. -- As a continuation of the earlier work on the methoxylation of glycine from soybeans, the same expts. were carried out with edestin from hemp and legumes and with vicelin from peas. It was demonstrated that by treating these proteins with HCl gas in MeOH methoxylation is complete in 1 hr. In addn. to esterification, a series of side reactions took place which consisted chiefly in the splitting off of loosely bound portions of the mol. In particular, there was a decrease in the N content present as NH_3, amino acids and tryptophan. The combining power of the OMe and HCl groups together with a consideration of the acid groups present as detd. by titration permits conclusions to be drawn regarding the constitution of the proteins studied. It is thought that the portions of the protein mol. which are not split off are united by betaine-like linkages. Edestin which had been benzoylated by the method of Baumann was further subjected to methoxylation. It was shown that the introduction of these 2 groups took place independently of one another. W. A. Moore

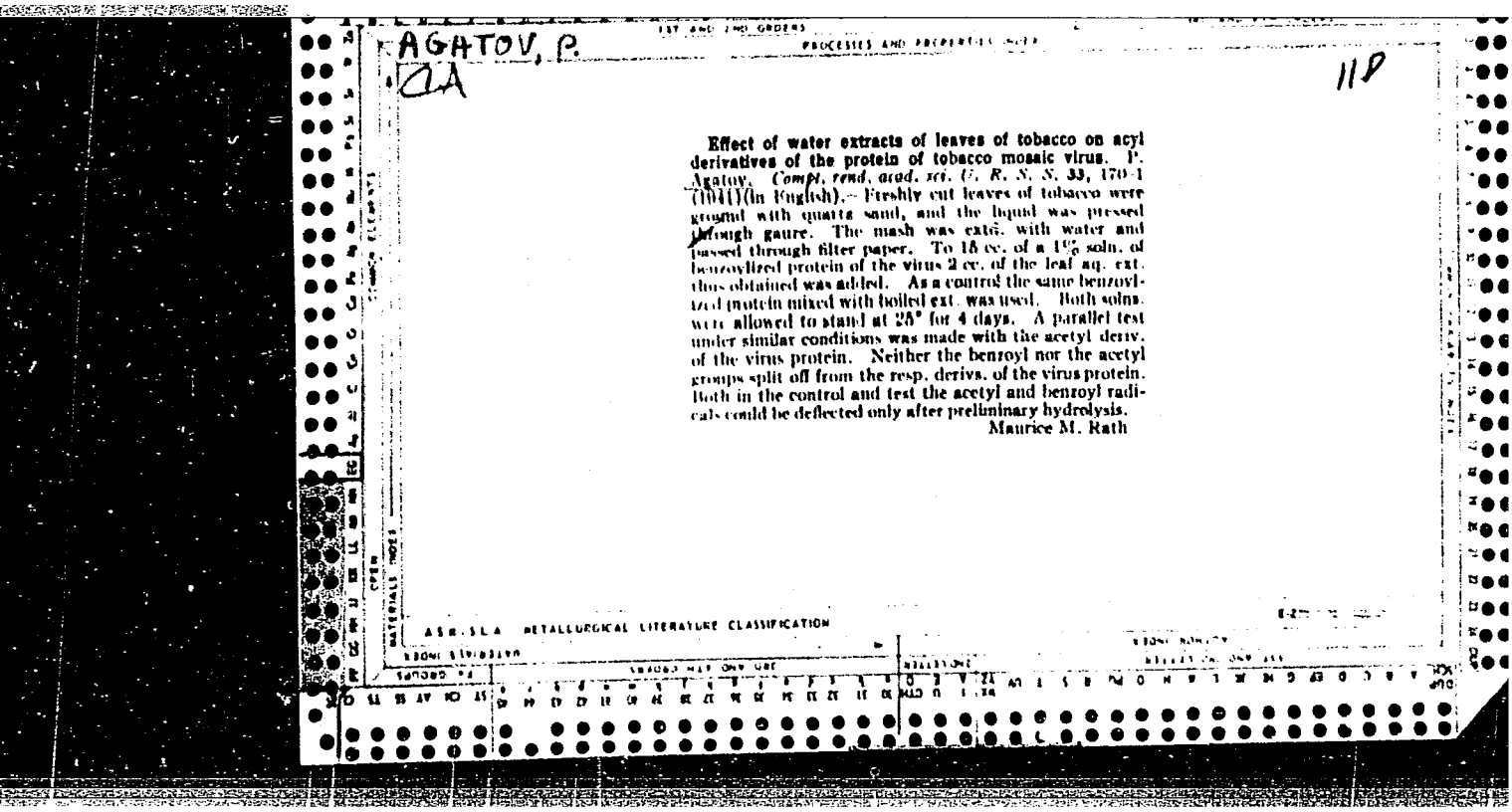


NAGATOV, P.A.

11A

Acidic and basic groups in legumin. P. A. Agatov. *Biokhimiya* 4, 1-9(1939); cf. *C. A.* 24, 3410. The acidic groupings in legumin are in salt-like combination with an equal no. of basic groupings; hence, fixation of NH_3 does not occur. In the hydrochloride, however, some acidic groups are liberated, and union with NH_3 follows. H. Cohen

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



AGATOV, P.

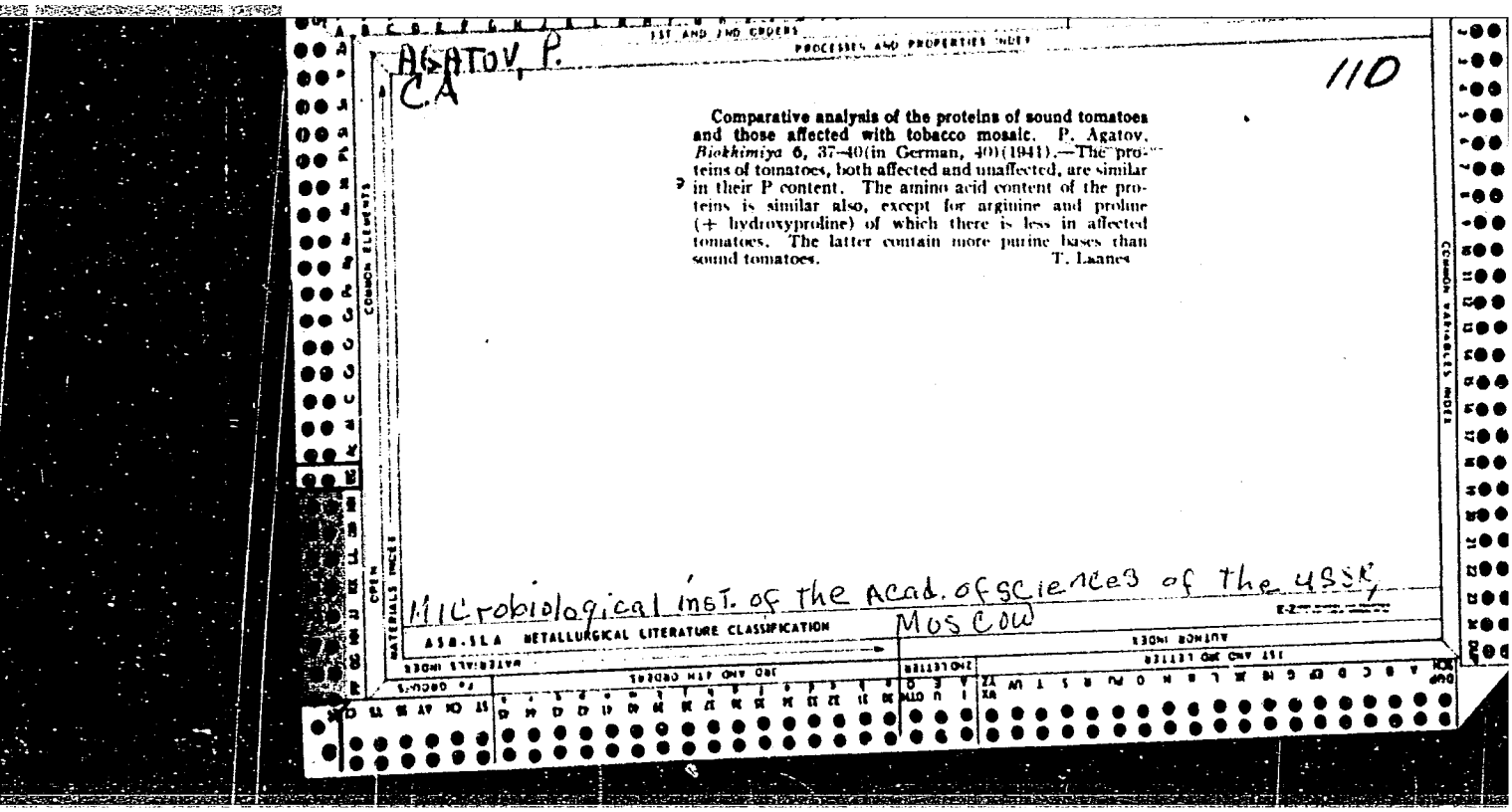
CA

11D

Effect of water extracts of leaves of tobacco on acyl derivatives of the protein of tobacco mosaic virus. P. Agatov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 33, 170-1 (1941)(in English).—Freshly cut leaves of tobacco were ground with quartz sand, and the liquid was pressed through gauze. The mash was extd. with water and passed through filter paper. To 15 cc. of a 1% soln. of benzoylized protein of the virus 2 cc. of the leaf aq. ext. thus obtained was added. As a control the same benzoylized protein mixed with boiled ext. was used. Both solns. were allowed to stand at 28° for 4 days. A parallel test under similar conditions was made with the acetyl deriv. of the virus protein. Neither the benzoyl nor the acetyl groups split off from the resp. derivs. of the virus protein. Both in the control and test the acetyl and benzoyl radicals could be deflected only after preliminary hydrolysis.

Maurice M. Rath

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

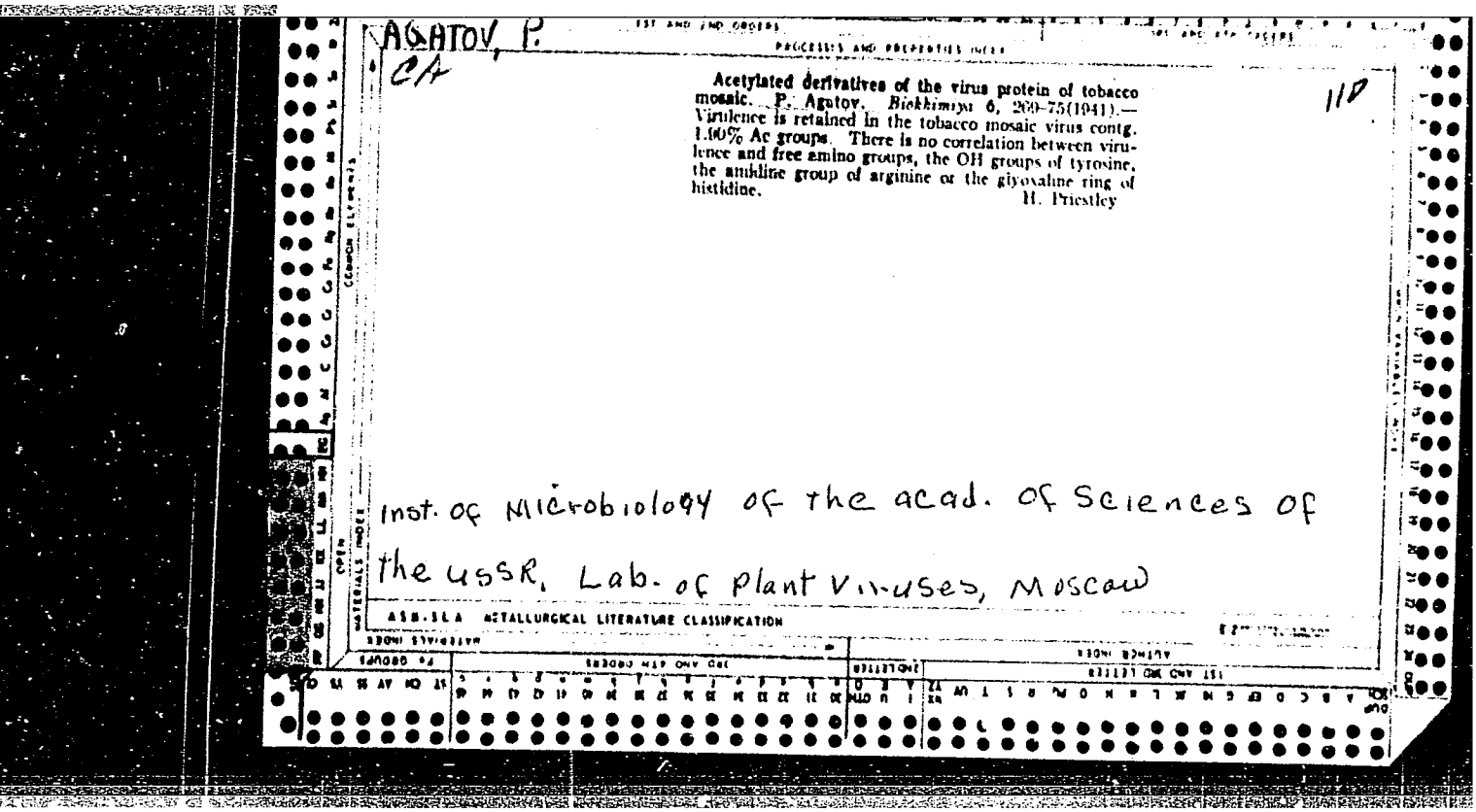


AGATOV, P.
CA

110

Comparative analysis of the proteins of sound tomatoes and those affected with tobacco mosaic. P. Agatov. *Biokhimiya* **6**, 37–40(in German, 40)(1941).—The proteins of tomatoes, both affected and unaffected, are similar in their P content. The amino acid content of the proteins is similar also, except for arginine and proline (+ hydroxyproline) of which there is less in affected tomatoes. The latter contain more purine bases than sound tomatoes. T. Laanes

Microbiological Inst. of the Acad. of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow



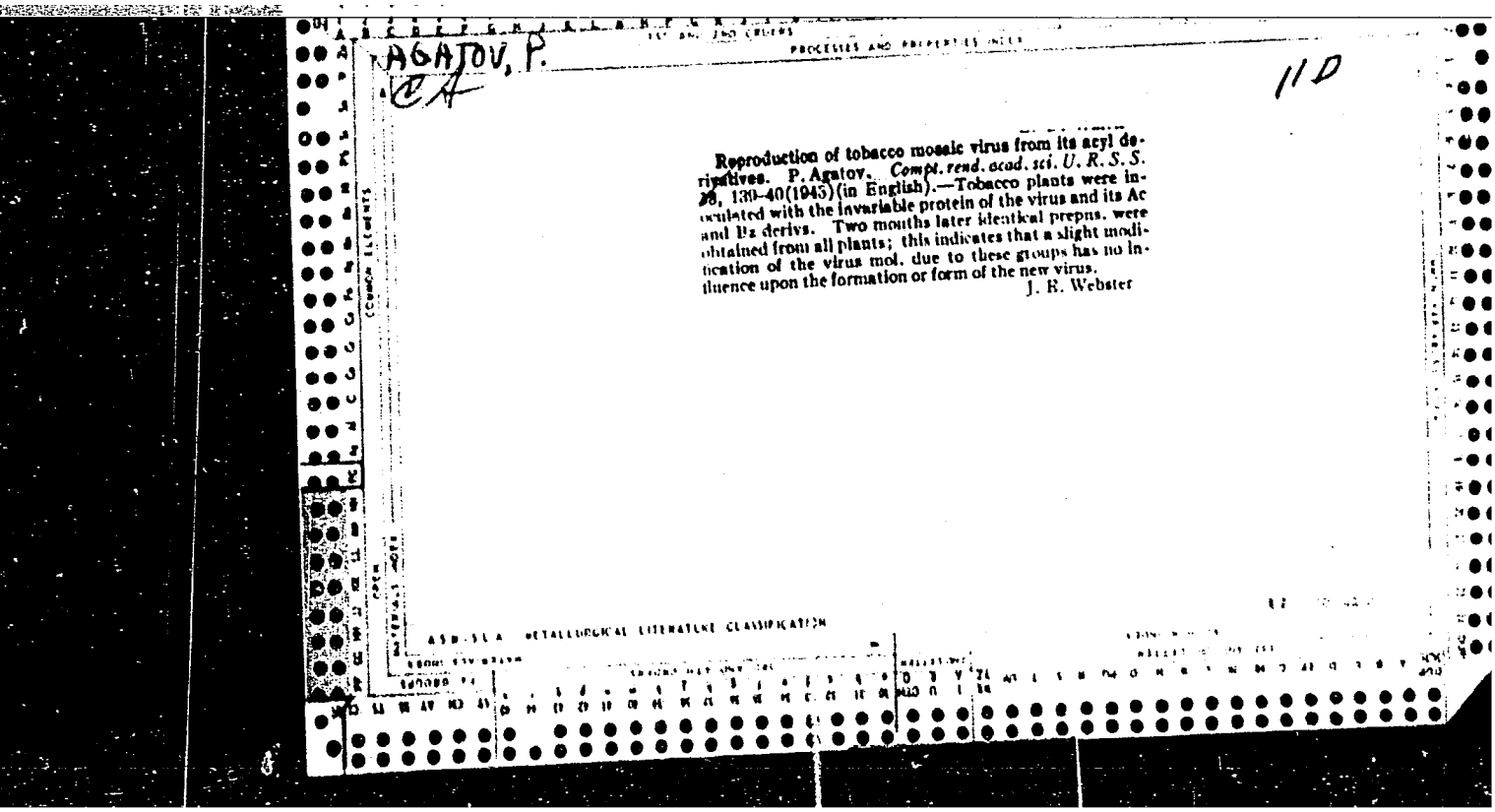
AGATOV, P.
CA

Acetylated derivatives of the virus protein of tobacco mosaic. P. Agatov. *Biokhimiya* 6, 269–75(1941).—Virulence is retained in the tobacco mosaic virus contg. 1.60% Ac groups. There is no correlation between virulence and free amino groups, the OH groups of tyrosine, the amidine group of arginine or the glyoxaline ring of histidine.
H. Priestley

11D

Inst. of Microbiology of the acad. of Sciences of the USSR, Lab. of Plant Viruses, Moscow

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



AGATOV, P.
CA

11D

Reproduction of tobacco mosaic virus from its acyl derivatives. P. Agatov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 48, 139-40(1945)(in English).—Tobacco plants were inoculated with the invariable protein of the virus and its Ac and Pz derivs. Two months later identical preps. were obtained from all plants; this indicates that a slight modification of the virus mol. due to these groups has no influence upon the formation or form of the new virus.
J. E. Webster

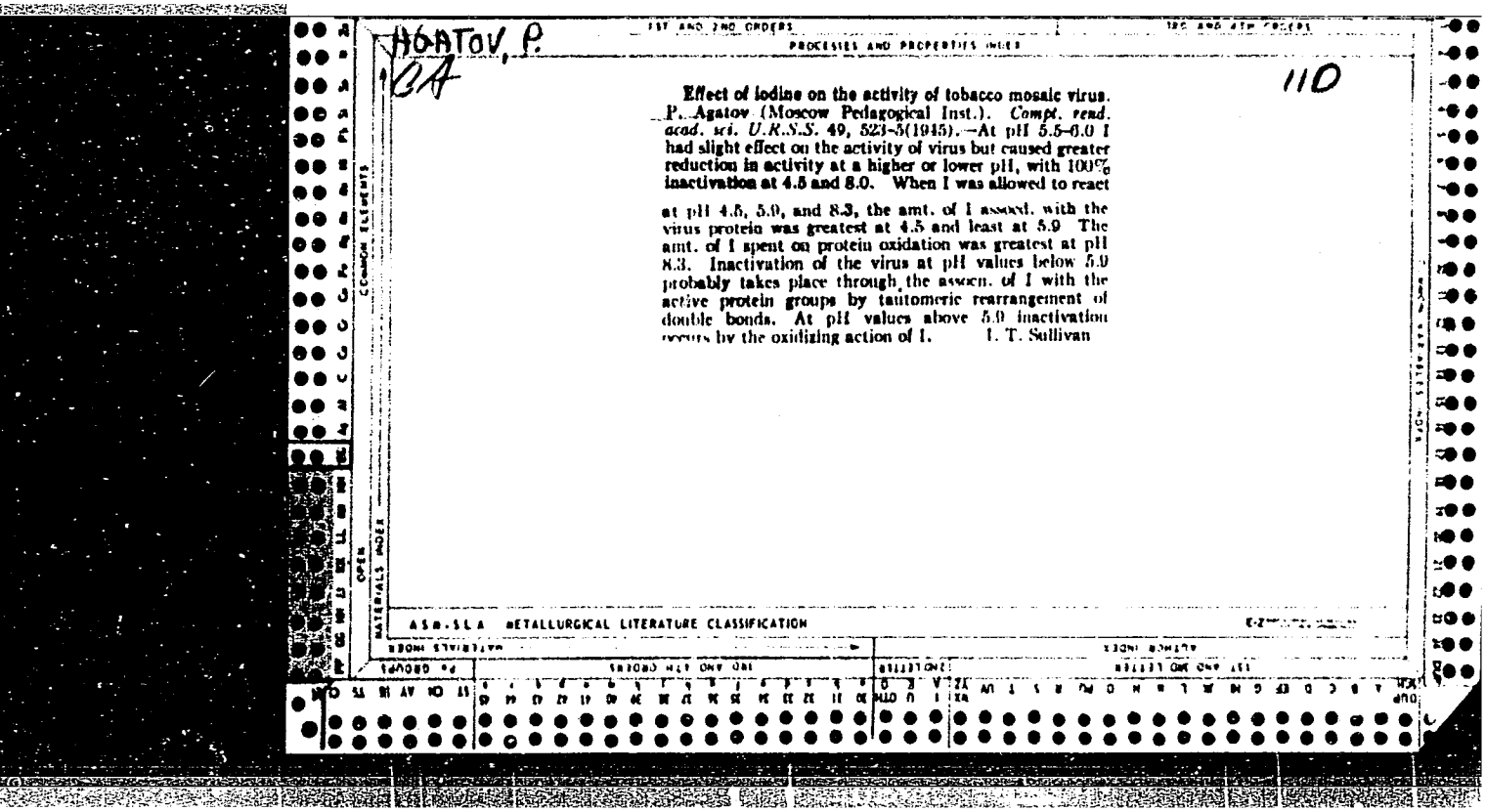
AGATOV, P. A.

AGATOV, P. A. "Reporduction of Tobacco Mosaic Virus from its Acyl Derivatives,"

Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de L'URSS,

vol. 38, no. 4, 1943, pp. 151-152. 511 P444

SO: SIRA, SI, 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



AGATOV, P.
CA

110

Effect of iodine on the activity of tobacco mosaic virus. P. Agatov (Moscow Pedagogical Inst.). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 49, 523-5(1945).—At pH 5.5–6.0 I had slight effect on the activity of virus but caused greater reduction in activity at a higher or lower pH, with 100% inactivation at 4.5 and 8.0. When I was allowed to react at pH 4.6, 5.0, and 8.3, the amt. of I assocd. with the virus protein was greatest at 4.5 and least at 5.9. The amt. of I spent on protein oxidation was greatest at pH 8.3. Inactivation of the virus at pH values below 5.9 probably takes place through the assocn. of I with the active protein groups by tautomeric rearrangement of double bonds. At pH values above 5.9 inactivation occurs by the oxidizing action of I. I. T. Sullivan

CA

11 D

Alkyl derivatives of the protein of tobacco mozaic virus. P. Agatov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **58**, 429-30 (1947).—Tobacco mozaic virus protein in phosphate-sulfate buffer at pH 4 treated with Et diazoacetate at 3.5° loses its ability to cause necrosis of *Vicotiana glutinosa*. Dialysis of the product for several days against H_2O restores the activity. The nature of the attacked groups is not clear.
G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Medicine - Fungi Oct 1947
Medicine - Albumin

"Alkyl Producing Albumin of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus," P. Agatov, Inst Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

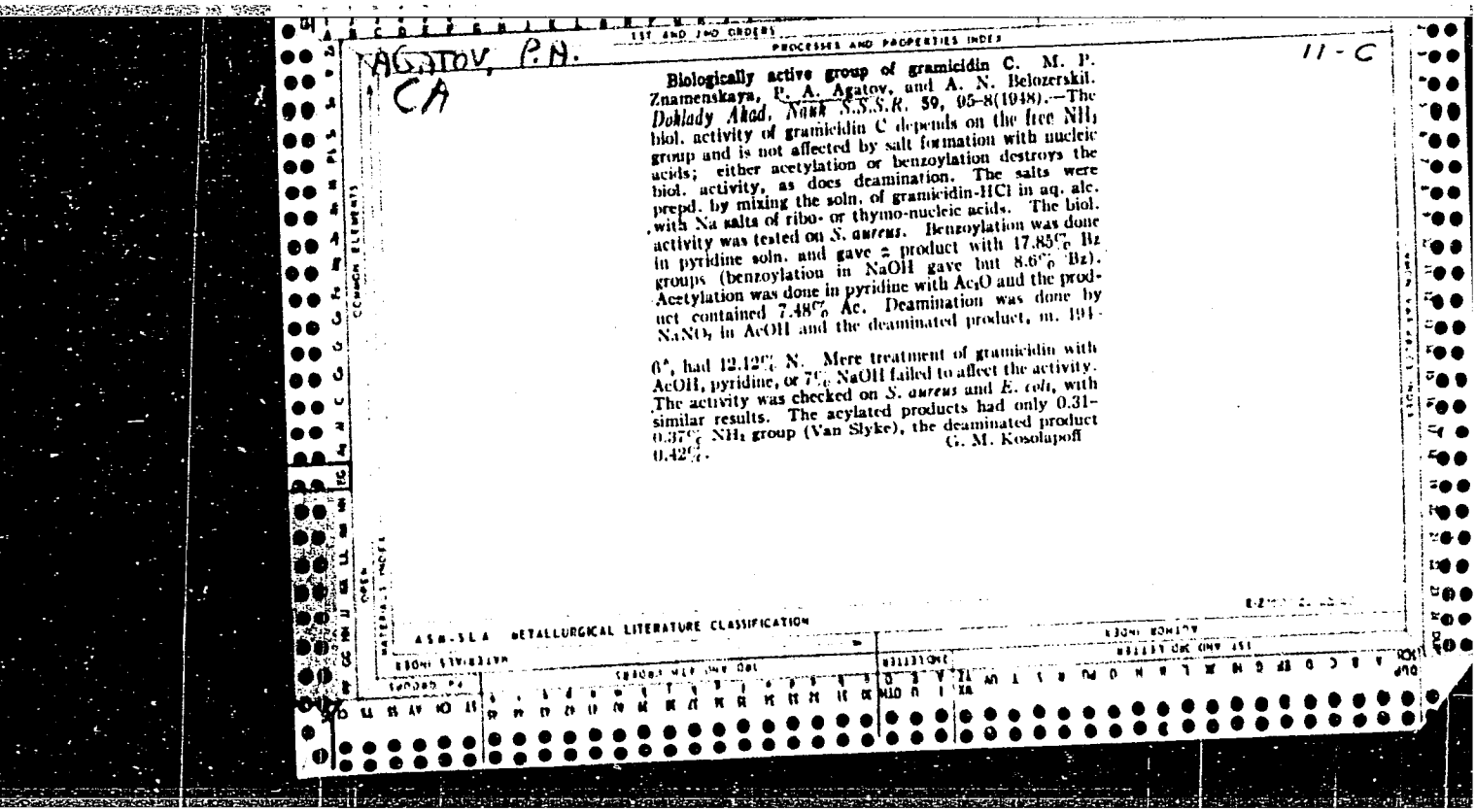
"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 3

For a long time scientists have had trouble determining the part that acid groups play in the infectious nature of tobacco mosaic. Agatov describes experiments and data obtained in his work on this problem. Submitted by Academician B. L. Isachenko, 28 May 1947.

49160

BA
AGATOV, P.A.

Acidic and basic properties of zein. P. A. Agatov (Biokhimiia, 1948, 13, 70–73).—Formation of salts with gaseous HCl in benzene and with gaseous NH_3 in benzene was used to determine the number of basic and acidic groups in the zein mol. Taking the mol. wt. as 19,400 the number of acidic groups is 11 and of basic groups 8.
D. H. SMYTH.



AGATOV, P.N.
CA

11-C

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Biologically active group of gramicidin C. M. P. Znamenskaya, P. A. Agatov, and A. N. Belozerskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 59, 95–8(1948).—The biol. activity of gramicidin C depends on the free NH_2 group and is not affected by salt formation with nucleic acids; either acetylation or benzoylation destroys the biol. activity, as does deamination. The salts were prepd. by mixing the soln. of gramicidin-HCl in aq. alc. with Na salts of ribo- or thymo-nucleic acids. The biol. activity was tested on *S. aureus*. Benzoylation was done in pyridine soln. and gave a product with 17.85% Bz groups (benzoylation in NaOH gave but 8.6% Bz). Acetylation was done in pyridine with Ac_2O and the product contained 7.48% Ac. Deamination was done by $NaNO_2$ in AcOH and the deaminated product, m. 191–6°, had 12.12% N. Mere treatment of gramicidin with AcOH, pyridine, or 7% NaOH failed to affect the activity. The activity was checked on *S. aureus* and *E. coli*, with similar results. The acylated products had only 0.31–0.37% NH_2 group (Van Slyke), the deaminated product 0.42%.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Medicine - Albumin Jan/Feb 49
Chemistry - Zein

"Acid and Basic Properties of Zein," P. A. Agatov, Inst of Microbiol Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 4 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIV, No 1

Investigates acid and basic properties of zein, a maize albumin soluble in alcohol. Salt formation of zein with gaseous HCl in benzene enables all its basic groups to be studied. Similarly, its salt formation with NH_3 enables a number of its excess acid groups to be studied. Minimum zein molecule (M 19,400) contains 11 acid groups, three of which

45/49T57

USSR/Medicine - Albumin (Contd) Jan/Feb 49

are excessive and eight neutralized by an equivalent number of base groups. Total number of acid- and alkaline-combining groups in zein molecule is 19.
Submitted 3 Jul 48.

45/49T57

Oxidation-reduction potential of the virulent group of the tobacco mosaic virus. P. A. Agatov (Microbiol. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 145–8(1950).—To 5 ml. aq. soln. contg. 5 mg. virus prepn. were added various reagents in 5 ml. 0.066 *M* phosphate buffer at pH 7.0; after 4 and 24 hrs. samples were tested for virus activity on *Nicotiana glutinosa* leaves. The reagents used were: 3% Na-Hg, H_2S, Na_2S, O_3, K ferricyanide, KOCl, $FeCl_3$, $KClO_3$, H_2O_2. Reagents with oxidation-reduction potentials up to 0.7 have no action, those with higher potentials inactivate the virus. Hence, the active group has its oxidation-reduction potential at about 0.75–0.8 v., and is stable to reducing agents. In this, it differs from many other biologically active materials (urease, papain, etc.). Its high potential of oxidations explains its stability in the organism. G. M. K.

AGATOV, P. A.

AGATOV, P. A. -- "Change of Protein Substances in the Growth of a Tomato, Affected by a Tobacco Mosaic Virus, and the Role of Chemically Active Groups of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus During Its Virulent Activity Stage." Sub 10 Jun 52, Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci USSR (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

USSR/Biology - Plant Diseases Oct 52
Viruses

PA 23919

"Changes in the Proteins of Tobacco Plants Infected With the Tobacco Mosaic Virus, and the Role Which Chemically Active Groups of This Virus Play in Bringing About Its Virulence," P. A. Agatov, Inst Microbiol, Dept of Biol Sci, Acad Sci USSR

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 22, No 10, p 106

Tobacco mosaic virus could be inactivated by esterification with diazoacetic acid ester, showing that acidic groups participate in bringing about

23919

the virulence of the virus. The oxidation-reduction potential of the active groups was found to be 0.75-0.80 v. In an alk medium, I oxidizes the virus; in an acidic medium, I is added to its active (virulent) groups.

23919

AGATOV, P.A., KAZANSKAYA, T.B.,

Physiology of Actinomyces streptomycini and its relation to s treptomycin production. Report No.3: Dynamics of nitrogen-containing substances in the development of Actinomyces streptomycini on a medium containing corn extract [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:28-30 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES, culture,
streptomycini, nitrogen-containing substances in cultures containing corn extract (Rus))
(NITROGEN, metabolism,
in Actinomuces streptomycini cultures containing corn extract in medium (Rus))

AGATOV, P.A.; KAZANSKAYA, T.B.

Relation of physiology to streptomycin synthesis in Actinomyces streptomycini; dynamics of nitrogen-containing substances in the development of Actinomyces streptomycini on a synthetic medium. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:31-33 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES, culture,
growth of Actinomyces streptomycini in nitrogen containing synthetic media (Rus))
(NITROGEN, eff.
on Actinomyces streptomycini growth in synthetic media (Rus))

AGATOV, P.A.

Role of chemically active groups of the tobacco mosaic virus in its virulent activity. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.5:265-281 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(VIRUSES,
tobacco mosaic, role of chem.-active groups in virulence review (Rus))

AGATOV, P.A.; FEDOROVA, I.M.; GALANINA, L.A.

Dynamics of substances containing phosphorus in the mycelium of Actinomyces violaceus as related to its capacity for forming an antibiotic substance. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:245-250 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES VIOLACEUS) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

AGATOV, P.A.; KAZANSKAYA, T.B.

Use of vegetable raw material in streptomycin production. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6:858-862 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(STREPTOMYCIN chem.)

17(2,12)

AUTHORS: Galanina, L. A., Agatov, P. A. SOV/20-127-2-61/70

TITLE: The Effect of Some Chemical Compounds on the Formation of Streptomycin by the Strain LS-1 of Actinomyces streptomycini

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 450-452 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Complex culture media widely used in the industrial production of streptomycin like soybean flour are not suitable for the thorough investigation of the metabolism of the producer or the mechanism of antibiotic formation, because they contain complicated organic substances. On the other hand it was shown by the rechecking of the allegedly good synthetic culture media (Ref 3) that the strain mentioned in the title does not grow well on them and produces only little streptomycin. The authors repeated the experiments of V. A. Severin (Ref 1) and I. H. Ferguson (Ref 5). The culture media of these two research workers contain soybean flour. The Ferguson method turned out to be the best. The authors believe, however, that the transfer of the seed bred on the complex culture medium to the synthetic medium to be investigated is not quite right. They used therefore

Card 1/3

in both cases the same medium. Amino acids were added to the Ferguson culture medium (calculated with respect to 0.03% nitrogen content in the culture medium) (Table 1). This shows that the streptomycin formation is only inconsiderable without amino acids. The addition of amino acids does not only increase the growth of the mycelium, but also the formation of the antibiotic. The last process is differently stimulated by the monoamino acid (alanine on the one, and by basic amino acids (arginine, histidine, lysine) on the other hand, inspite of a rather equal growth promotion. Ammonium nitrate was replaced by ammonium sulphate since it was proved that it is rather probable that the oxidized form of the nitrogen does not influence at all the two mentioned processes. Since inosite (the nucleus of the streptidine part of the antibiotic) influences in general considerably the development of organisms (Ref 2) it was also added to the medium beside the amino acids. Table 1 shows that inosite (10 mg per 100 ml medium) does not change the mycelium growth but increases the streptomycin yield by 40-45%. Thus a culture medium was found equal to that with soybean flour. On the strength of considerations concerning the

methyl groups of the streptobios amine part of the streptomycin molecule, and the experiments with respect to it the authors conclude that the methylation process is one of the limiting factors of the streptomycin formation in the mycelium. The methylation process is probably stimulated by an addition of vitamin B_{12}. Methionine increases this effect since the source of the methyl groups in the mycelium is apparently limited. There are 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 2, 1959, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

AGATOV, P. A., KAZ[illegible]SKAYA, T. B., GALANINA, L. A., POLTAVA, I. G. (USSR)

"Participation of Certain Chemical Compounds in Streptomycin Biosynthesis."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

AGATOV, P.A.; NIZOVA, I.M.; GALANINA, L.A.

Distribution of nitrogenous substances in the mycelia of Act. violaceus during various intensities of antibiotic synthesis. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.5:877-880 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES VIOLACEUS) (NITROGEN)

AGATOV, P.A.; CALANINA, L.A.; NIZOVA, I.M.

Dynamics of the phosphorus-containing substances of the mycelium of Act. streptomycini Kras. strain LS-1 at various intensity of the synthesis of streptomycin by them. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.1: 23-25 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

AGATOV, P.A.; GALANINA, L.A.; NIZOVA, I.M.

Dynamics of the nitrogen compounds of the mycelium of Act. streptomycini Kras., strain LC-1, in relation to its varying rate of streptomycin synthesis. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2: 321-324 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

GALANINA, L.A.; AGATOV, P.A.

Effect of conditions helping the process of methylation on the biosynthesis of streptomycin by the LS-1 strain of Actinomyces streptomycini. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:215-218 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted March 5, 1965.

ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; AGATOVA, A.I.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N.

Some data on the relationship of nitrogen fixation with respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in Azotobacter vinelandii. Biokhimiia 26 no.2:338-339 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. The Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, State University, Moscow.
(AZOTOBACTER) (NITROGEN--FIXATION)
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

AGATOVA, A.I.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Sulfhydryl groups and disulfide bonds in wheat flour proteins.
Biokhimiia 27 no.1:88-93 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Faculty of Biology and Soil Sciences, State University, Moscow.
(FLOUR) (MERCAPTO GROUP) (CHEMICAL BONDS)
(PROTEINS)

ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; KLYASHTORIN, L.B.; KHMEL', I.A.; AGATOVA, A.I.

Study of the free amino acids and amino acid composition of the protein of Azotobacter vinelandii during synchronous development. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.6:967 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.